## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PROMINENT COLORED MEN ON THE SUBJECT.

A NEKE FROM THE MATHEMAL LEASUE.

BLARING BEFORE THE PUDICIARY COMMITTEE

THEY DEMAND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

The Senate Bill in its Entirety is What II They illemand-Admission to Schools, Hotels and Publie Conveyances Required.

Yesterday the following address was presented to the House Judiciary Committee by Mesers, John F. Cook, George T. Downing, Milton M. Holland, Charles B. Purvis and John M. Langston, a committee appointed for the purpose by the National Civil Rights League of America:

Gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee, House of Representations: The undersigned, on behalf a the colored citizens of the United States, respect fully represent that we claim, under the Constiintion of our country, and according to the plain-est rules of the common law, accepted and judiciously enforced in our country, those rights, privileges and immunities which are enjoyed in common by all other American citizens. This general proposition, its propriety and justice, need not be discussed before you, for we are of the opinion that in the general form in which this statement is made there is no member of your committee inclined to offer it contradiction or to entertain with regard to it the slightest doubt Difference of opinion arises, however, even among our best disposed follow-citizens as touching its practical application. Our demand is, in a word. one as to legisl equality as regards our treatment in judic limit, in places of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from legally constituted anthority is required; in stage-conches, railroad cars, or other means of public carriage of passangers or freight; the burial of our dead fu cemeteries; the impartial enjoyment of accomm dations and advantages furnished by benevates institutions, or public schools, supported in whole or in part at public expense, or by endowning for public user the admission of colored cutivens upon grand or petit juries in State or United States courts; indiced the enjoyment of every legal right, and the meeting of every legal importion in the same manner with the same advantages and like exercises with all other American citizens, with racritree with all other American citizens, with-cut discrimination, excuse or loss by reason of race, color, or condition of previous servitude. It will be perceived from what we have herein stated that we ask, in a word, the enactment of

THE CIVIL BIUNTS BILL, so called, as the same passed the United State Senate at the last session of Congress. It is be cause we have learned that there has been presented to your committee an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, containing in connection with the hirz section a provise, "that if any State, or the project authority in any State having the control of common schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions, giving equal concaticual advantages in all respects, for different claress of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, ruch schools and institutions of this section, so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning," that we appear before you.

provisions of this section, so far as they relate to rebools and institutions of learning," that we appear before you.

We conceal that this provise is prompted by a spirit of kindly feeling to the class that we have the honer dispersenting. We believe your honorable committee is not insensible of the fact that the colored American, in many parts of our country, is without those conveniences of building and apparatus so essential to thorough and general commitmethool education, and that it is your parpose, through the legislation now under consideration, to secure to him such conveniences.

While we do not object to the bettering of the colored American in this particular, we ask that the provision that you make be not a peculiar and separate one; we ask that the school established by your legislation be a common school, one to which the children of American parents, without regard to color and nationality and without regard to religion and pecuniary circumstances, may go and enjoy the largest advantages of education—an education which is, in fact, American. Several objections present themselves to our minds against the proposed legislation as contained in the proviso reterred to:

First. We are American editions and electors our residence fixed and not to be disturbed; like athers held to duty, to seemly and to government. State and Federal, according to our situa-

IMPARTIAL AND BOTAL

furnishing an education and discipling which do not tend to beget claumish and selfish ideas and convictions, but such as broaden and deepen curedovictions as patriots and clitzens—such as do not breed a sense of degradation in our souls, self-distrust and inferiority—but those which, white they give us self knowledge, by contact and competition, give us as well knowledge of others, leading us to know their strength and their weakness, and thus inspiring in us the spirit of that just emulation which, while it develops the highest strength, leaches the leftlest, the most valuable self-repret.

est strength, teaches the loftlest, the most valuable self-respect.

This contact and competition of which we speak, it the colored American as scholar and student of our common schools and colleges meets the expectation of his friends, may tend largely to destroy that sense of superioral which largely and the negros condition in this country were yell calculated to create, and which obtains to be a chief of the country.

No separate school will ever work the destrucinc separate school will ever work the destruc-tion of the sease of inferiority or the sense of superiority of which we speak, as existing on the part of the colored American in the first case, and in the second on the part of the white. We therefore ask the cetablishment of the following school in the interest of both classes, and so in the interest of society generally—the highest good of the country.

e country, again, we regard the proposition as Second, again, we regard the proposition as echiained in the proviso as altogether impractienble, and for the following reasons, viz: In the first place, it is impossible tor school authorities to enablish double public institutions of learning, which, being separate wholly, can farning requal educational advantages in all respects. The impracticability of such attempt will the more straingly appear when we take into account the fact that the classes to be provided for arc, on the one part, white, and on the other colored. The first class generally being in authority, and for many years largely the tax-paying class, and without that interest in

which they have in themselves and in their own children, will in all probability fail to provide for the colored class schools as ample and convenient and advantageous. Put us all, therefore, in the same rechool, and when provision is made generally the colored child, going with the while to the same school-room and to the same instructor, has the assurance given him, the guaranty fast and firm, of education and its blessings, brought by a taxation which is at once grounded in selfishmers and enforced by law; while if this provise of which we speak becomes the law governing in this matter, the tax-paying class, as indicated, having controlling influence, and being themselves judges as to whether they do jurnish the colored American equal educational advantages in all respects, will not furnish us such advantages as it would seem this provise contemplates. Induced, as we feel and believe, the thing is impracticable.

practicable.

In this connection it is to be recollected also that taxation for common-school purposes is not at all popular in many parts of our country—indeed, it is by no means popular in any part of the South. If it be answered here that the colored American in many localities outnumbers the white American, and may therefore outvote the other class, immosing large taxes for the precision. lected in the interest of the entire community, without discrimination as to color or nationality. In the second place our communities generally are not able to pay such tax as would be needed to provide separate, double, public institutions of learning. Ordinarily our different communities find it to be all that they can do, certainly all that they are willing to do, to provide tolerably fair school accommodations for the dominant class, while they provide very inferior and in-adequate accommodations for the other. Our experience and your observation, gestlemen, attest the truthfulness of this statement. We respectfully submit that it would be

NEITHER PAIR NOR WISE to impose such double tax. It would neither be just for the black tax-payer nor for the white; and this suggestion is worthy of consideration. Take, if you please, as illustrative this statement, Take, if you please, as illustrative this statement, one hundred colored tax-payers living in a community of one incusand white tax-payers; the white tax-payers are decide that there shall be established double school accommodations of a separate character, the white tax-payers pay a double tax, the colored tax-payers are not exceed, and they are compelled to pay a double tax to accummodate the prejudiest of their oppressors. Where is the justice in this proceeding? The colored tax-payer certainly, one would leef, might properly obough enter a protest. It will be perceived that this provise is a two-edged sword—cutting both ways. The magro objects to a separate school; under this provise, however, and the circumstances supposed, he is compelled to aid in its support.

a reparate school: under this provisio, however, and the circumstances sapposed, he is compelled to aid in its support.

3. But allowing that the proposition contained in the proviso is practicable, we regard it and all such legislation as at present amended, if not activity to the ratification of the fourteenth and fitteenth amendments, guarantees equal freedom and equal rights without discrimination in express terms, and by natural and inevitable implication impartial and equal enjoyment of such rights, as well as equal and impartial protection in such enjoyment. We have no doubt that our courts, State and national, should the subject be brought to their attention judicially, in view of a violation of the provision, would declare such provision of the provision provision in the general jurisprudence of the country, recignize and tolerate no measurement of individual rights predicated upon complexion. The word wellife lighout to be found in our Constitution. The lathers, after due deliberation, refused to put it there. By what suthority can Congress legiclate as if it were there? Ucrtainly there is no consideration of REARON OR LAW

MEASON OR LAW
justifying such course; and more, the very object
of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of
the Constitution, and the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof, as well as the present
amended constitutions of the various States of
the Union, and laws enacted in pursuance of
these, as these constitutions and laws have to do
with elitiseuship and legal rights, is to establish
and maintain equality of citizenship and rights
without regard to race, color or condition of previous servitude. vious servitude.
This provise, in our judgment, is in direct contravention of such constitutional and statutory law, State and Federal; defeating one of the chief, if not the very chief purpose of the civil rights bill. For what is the object of the civil rights bill? It is to establish legal equality; to wipe sat the last vestige of proscriptive is wifered the jutisprudence of our nation; to place every Au evican citizen, white and black, under our Constitution and Government, upon the same legal Tooting, in the enjoyment of the same logal rights.

repair footing, in the enjoyment of the same logal rights.

Fourth. We object to this provise, also, as intimated, because it inguistes and trends to perpequate cotor and class destriminations as to schools still determine the same against which, as we believe, we should labor would we concerned, as well as that of the commanity generally. In the commensebed, as we are educated together, if any where, and at any time, the white had colored American are to learn how to scene cordinity legal equality. Here, then, let us not make distinctions of a complexional character, where we should begin the work of correcting and removing all fails and incorrect notions with regard to rights and privileges. Especially is it the cuty of your honorable committee, under existing circumstances, to see to it that

PROSCRIPTIVE SCHOOLS are not legalized by national enactment, and thus

are not legalized by national enactment, and thus perpetuated.

5. Uur fifth and all-sufficient objection to this legislation is that it is unjust; that it is an attempt to satisfy a feeling which is neither a dietale of score or reason, and which can neither be justilized by considerations of sound morality nor fair dealing; and which must scoper or later be recognized as contrary to that public policy upom which resis the common good.

Upon this last consideration we need not dwell. Its truthfulness is apparent, and its force, as we beliere, it by no means met by any reasons of expediency. We feel deeply on this subject. This consideration of justice has great weight with us. It seems to be better to have no mention made of schools in your proposed civil rights bill than to have this provise made law; and yet we would discover no insensibility as to the reasonableness, the justice and propriety of our demand that we be given the accommodations, advantages and benefits of the American common school, supported and maintained in the interest of the American child, without regard to the color or nationality.

Tren other provisions of the bill we need not terest of the American child, without regard to his color or mationality.

Upon other provisions of the bill we need not dwall. We have deemed it our duty simply, after stating that we desire the passage of the civil rights bill so-called, as it passed the Senate of the United States, to present very briefly and imperfectly several weighty and imperfectly several weighty and managerable objections, as we conceive, to the pravise of the bill already softmitted by your honorable committee to the House of Representatives, and to these objections we most respect-ally invite your candid and surieur scenioration.

John F. Cock, Greege T. Downing, Militor M. Holland, Chas. B. Ponvis, John M. Langston,

THE ORPHANS.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Washington City Orphan Asylum.

The nerdy condition of the orphane made by the War of 1812 caused several ladies of this city to organize themselves into a committee for benevolent purposes, and from this committee, at the instance of Miss Van Ness, sprang the Washington Orphan Asylum shortly after the close of that war. This institution held its nixtieth anniver eary inst evening at the Metropolitan church, Dr. O. H. Tiffany presiding. After singing by the children and congregation and prayer by Hev. Fr. Cuthbert, the annual report was roady Mr. Comn. which showed that 114 children by Mr. Coffin, which showed that 114 children and thing the benefit of the institution—59 girls and 15 boys. Three boys and seven girls have been sent out and eleven girls and twenty-two boys have been received during the past twelve menths. It tendered thanks to certain persons, mem-bers and non-members, for the faithful perform-ince ald dary and for courtesies. The sabscription is small and the funds inducing the the wants of the asylum, and when the State Department, sow occupying their building, surrenders its noscitation involved in the fitting polythenesses, some, sand it is hoped that as the assemblage ast evening was not large, rendering the basket outributure small, there will be some pecuniary signature tendered by a benevolent public to the treaserer's report shows the following

otal expenses. alance. January 25, 1875.... Dr. Tiflany then delivered a very fine address appropriate to the occasion. Numerous resolu-tions were offered, and addresses made in support tions were offered, and addresses made in support of them, expressive of thanks to those engaged in the management of the institution, the conduct of the Sanday-school connected thereto, the educational instruction of the children, including the singing, Ac., for the excellent services rendered by them, all of which were unanimously carried. The officers and board of managers who served the past year were constituted the same for the enging year. Dr. Tiffany then made a closing address, and sn indorremens of the work in behalf of the orphans was expressed in the contribution of morey. The Donology—Praise God, from whom all blessings flow—was then sung, and the meeting closed.

EDUCATIONAL. Meeting of the Department of Superin-

tendents. The department of superintendents of the Na tional Educational Association, at the meeting held in Petroit. August, 1874, adjourned to meet in Washington at such time as might be agreed upon by the United States Commissioner of Edu ation and the president of the department.

It has been decided to hold the adjourned meeting to day at Willard's ball.

Papers, each to occupy not exceeding thirty minutes, will be read on the following topics for discussions.

discussion:
"Some points respecting the proper relations of
"Some points respecting the proper relations of
the second (foregramment to education," by Hon.
W. H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Vinguia.
"Legal prevention of illiteracy," by Hon. H. G.
Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Edution Compaction.

tion, Connecticut,

"American education at the Centennial Expoposition," by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superiote dent of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.
"The relations of the school-room to mental
culture." by A. N. Pell, M. D., editor of "The
Satilarian," New York.
"Industrial drawing in public schools," by Prof.
Waiter Smith, State Director of Art Education,
Massachusetts.

"Can the elements of industrial education be introduced into our common schools? by Hgn. Icho P. Philbrick, Boeton, Mass. Other gentleusen of prominence have been inited to turnish papers, but only those whose acceptance has been received, and who have supplied the titles of their articles, are here anymously the supposed. canced.
The members of the department will meet at
he office of the United States Commissioner of ducation, corner of Eighth and G streets north-test, at 950 o check a. m., and proceed thence to

lard hall, rct, Walter Smith, State director of educa-

CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Erection of Fine New Buildings.

While THE REPUBLICAN has been notiome of the more important private and public improvements about the city, it is but fair to mention less conspicuous ones, especially in a time like this, when to put out money for any purtime like this, when to put out money for any purpose requires a moral courage and a financial independence which is always praiseworthy. Among these enterprises is one to be seen on F street, 928 and 930. Thisproperty has long been in litigation, but is now in the possession of the Charter Uak Life Insurance Company. The fronts of the two houses are being torn out, the flours lowered to a level with the street, the two entrances converted into one, the front rooms widened into commodious stores, and the whole structure thoroughly rejuvenated. In the rear of these two houses, and extending back some two hundred feet or more to the aliey in the rear of the Medical Museum, was begun, several years ago, a large building, which, in connection with these fronting on F street, was to be converted into a hotel. This plan, with many important additions and modifications, the Charter Dak company propose to carry on to completion. The front will contain office rooms and pariors. The back building will have, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, cellars, store rooms, Act, on the first floor a very large dining-room and all the appurtenances for first-class accommodations: on the next floor a large and elegant hall for private and public amusements; and above that iwo or three stories divided into private pariors, louging-rooms, closets and everything pertaining to a well-appointed hotel. This class of improvements is much needed, especially in this part of the city, and will, no doubt, amply compensate pose requires a meral courage and a financial

ments is much needed, especially in this part of the city, and will, no doubt, amply compensate the owners for their venture. LABOR LEAGUE Preparing for Work

At a recent meeting of the Labor League of the District of Columbia the following resolutions District of Columbia the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved. That a committee of five hundred lalorers, headed by our counsel. John Pope Hodnett, proceed to Congress, and request a hearing from Mr. Harmon, chairman of the District Committee, and solicit an adequate appropriation to pay all the laborers in full who worked on District improvements. District improvements.

Resolved, That the Central Council of the Laby League of the District of Columbia, he ded by Mr. Hodnett, the president, visit each of the lodges in the District of Columbia every night during the next menth, and encourage the men to renewed action in the cause.

The councils of the Longue hold nightly meet-ings, and the Order is reported as increasing in strength.

Mr. Abram Fechleman was, on Tuesday, about scon, found in the yard adjacent to his residence, No. 222 Second street northeast, lying on the lesin a dying condition from a sudden stroke of in a cyting condition from a success stroke of apoplexy. He was apparently well a few minutes before being found. He was uncooscious until his death, which occurred that night. Mr. Eschleman was an old citizen, fermerly of Pennsylvania, and was esteemed by all who know him as an honest, high-minded mar. His family have the sympathy of the whole community.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named Gil-bert Munger reported to police headquarters that he had had stolen from his trunk, at his residence on Thirteenth street, near the Franklin school building, a valuable scart-pin, containing twenty-three diamonds, and a railroad ticket from Washington to New York. The work of recovering the stolea articles was turned over to Betective McDevitt, who a few hours afterwards recovered them from a small boy and returned them to Mr. Munger. Owing to the boy being so young, (thirricen years old,) it was decided not to proscute him. on Thirteenth street, near the Franklin school

WILL CARLETON-Star Course-to-night at

BOARD OF HEALTH.

DEPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

VENDOES TO BE RIGIDLY DEALT WITH. HOW GOED EGGS MAY BE SELECTED.

Terrible Suffering Among the Poer Washington a City of Paupers-The Labors of the Physicians to the Poor-Increased Compensation Recommended - Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting set night; Dr. T. S. Verdi in the chair, and Dr. D. W. Blies, secretary. All the members present. The treasurer, Mr. John Marbury, jr., submitted bills amounting to \$18.40; which were ap-

proved.

The following is a synopsis of the operations of the health office for the week ending January 25: noisances reported, 374; referred, 40; abated, 376; referred to Commissioners, 11; citizens' combaints, 30; notices issued, 12; causes, 13; pecuniary conditions investigated, 12; burials at public expense, 8; patients treated by physicians to the poor, 187; cost of medicines, 452,117; dead animals removed, 84; loads of garbage removed; 183, inspections: 4,750 bunches fish, 9,300 bushels oysters; condemnations: 10 pounds bacon, 2 georg, 4 rabbits, 4½ bushels potatoes, 21 pounds cheese, 1,300 dozon eggs, 300 heads cabbage. Animals impounded, 2; redeemed, 2; amount realized, 44. He also reported the condemnation of 400 bushels of oysters yesterday, which were taken to the Seventeenth street wharf and disputed of.

HESTRUCTION OF HAD HIGS.

He also submitted the following communication, calling attention to the extraordicary number of eggs condemned during the past week. He says large invoices of what are called "pickled eggs," in very bad condition, have lately been shipped from the West to Haltimors, some of which have found their way to this market, and have been exposed for sale, mostly by street vaudors. We have succeeded in securing and destroying about 1,300 dozen of these eggs, and have chured the highest fine to be imposed in the Folice Court upon one of the bucksters of the eggs consemned. I have directed the food inspect all eggs arriving. By this means the importation will be, to a great extent, arrested, but I would caution housekeepers and others not to buy eggs from the street hawkers or vendors, except after careful examination, and this precaution is imposed before purchasing any article of food irom this class of dealers, because owing to teed from this class of dealers, because owing to the small number of food laspectors employed it is impossible to have them under constant surveillance as are the market dealers. In this exigency it may not be remiss to republish the following ready method of becoming expert in the selection of good eggs, an almost universal article of diet: "Fresh eggs are more translucent at the centre, old ones at the top; very old ones are not at all translucent, in water in which one tenth of salt has been dissolved, good eggs sink; and indifferent ones swim; bud eggs float in pure water.

The above were adopted. THE PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

THE PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

He also submitted the following:
I have the honor to recommend that the pay of
the physicians to the poor for the District of Columnia be increased to \$50 per month. This reccommendation is made after careful study and
strict inspection of this service. I venture the
ascertion that in no city in this country do the
sick poor receive more earnest, intelligent and
conomical treatment than is this District. These
physicians, all young men, are remarkably active
and efficient. As shown by the last weekly report
they have averaged each noty-live visits and
fifty prescriptions for the week—a labor which
necessitates personal inconvenience and expenditure of time for which their precent rate of pay
very poorly compensates. Most of the poor live
in alleys where the houses are not numbered, and
the physicians when summoned by an ignorant
mersenger often must search an hour to find the
patient. When there he must perhaps, at the
risk of accident, ascend a rickoty stairway and
can himself on a rude box, in an atmosphere
recking with poison and disease—were he must
spend time to diagnose the case and presertic or
apply the remedy.

Certainly for such a service \$30 per month is no pry the remedy. Lertainly for such a service \$30 per month is no

apply the remedy.

Certainly for such a service \$30 per month is no adequate compensation, even in the most straitend condition of public finances. Knowing that 
the motive of the board, in the inauguration of 
the present system, was to accertain at how low a 
rate this service might be efficiently performed, 
and also to compensate the physicians reasonably, 
keeping the whole expenditure for treatment 
within the least possible amount. I make this 
suggestion, believing that four months' experience has proven it to be an act of justice to deserving public servants. The whole annual erperse, even at the advanced pay, will not exceed 
\$5.000, unlies an epidemic should visit us.

In this connection I would report that probably 
at no time in the history of the District of Columbis have there been so many destitute people 
within its limits as at present. In all parts, but 
especially in the southeastern and southwestern 
sections of Washington, cases of abject poverty—
almost starvation—are constantly brought to my 
sitention. From sectual observation and through 
our sapitary inspectors and physicians I am, peralmost starvation—are constantly brought to my attention. From actual observation and through our sanitary inspectors and physicians I am, perhaps, better able than any other person to report the true cendition of these people. I would urge that either by personal appeal to the citizens for a general charitable movement, or by concerted official action with the honorable Commissioners Congress be asked to relieve temporarily the suffering now existing in the District. Certainly these hundreds of destitute human beings must not be allowed to starve and become easy victims of disease through jack of effort on the part of those appointed to govern and protect. Ledt. I know that the people of the District, those who are possessors of even a moderate supply of this world's goods, when they are made aware of the consistion I describe, will unite to bring relief. And should the honorable Board of Health undertake, through its inspectors and the physicians to the poor, to distribute the necessaries of life to these unfortunates, with the same system as governs the performance of its legitimate duties, satisfaction and great blessing will follow its ef-

tion and great blessing will follow its of THE RECOMMENDATION REPERBED. THE RECOMMENDATION REFERENCE.

Mr. Marbury moved that the compensation of
the physicians be \$50 per month from the 1st of
February to the end of the fiscal year.

Dr. Bliss moved that a committee of two be appointed to confer with the District Commissioners
on the subject and ask that immediate action be
taken toward relieving the sick poor of the District.

trict.

Mr. Marbury thought both his and Dr. Bliss' proposition could be carried out. There was no necessity for bringing the subject of compensation before the Commissioners. It was a matter that belonged to the Board of Health exclusively.

Mr. Langston said the authority of the Commissioners to give the increased compensation was necessary. He favored paying fifty dollars per month, if such was in the power of the board, and them is the committee by seeing the Comwas necessary. He favored paying fifty dollars per month, if such was in the power of the board, and thought the committee, by seeing the Commissioners, would bring al-out the result desired. He found a large amount of powerty in the District, and he favored having this matter brought to the Commissioners, and through them to Congress. It should be attended to at once. He considered that the physicians were not receiving sufficient pay for the services rendered.

Mr. Marbury claimed that the Board of Health had a perfect right to increase the physicians' compensation, and that there was no necessity for troubling the Commissioners about it.

Dr. Cox was glad that there was no necessity for treatment annifested for the poor, and arged that immediate action be taken in their behalf. He favored the proposition to confer with the Com-

Invorced the proposition to comer with the Com-missioners.

Dr. Bliss said Washington was a city of pau-pers, and the only thing that could save it was the sid of Congress, who must remove the incu-bus on the District. The situation at present was desperate and appalling.

The motion of Jr. Bliss was adopted, and Meers. Bliss and Marbury appointed the com-mittee.

The board then adjourned.

Fine Arts. We had great pleasure yesterday inspecting a collection of paintings now on exhibition at No. 1113 Pennsylvania avenue, and judging by the crowd who filled the place, numbers were of our opinion that this is really a valuable lot of paintings. We have not much space at our disposs), and, therefore, must condense our remarks. Notably there are three or four of C. W. Knapp's, in his usual happy style-"Au-W. Knapp's, in his usual happy style—"Autumn Scenes," all cleverly painted, nice in color, good in drawing, and with axcellent atmospheric effects. There are also two fine paintings by O. Jacobson, the "winter in Norway," being very cleverly handled. "The Hunter's Camp" is also very pleasing in color and effect. G. F. Hasset has also two or three cleverly painted works, and so has W. Watworth. There are a number of marines. One very spirited picture by R. Fenwick, and two very nice smaller pictures by M. Adrian. There are a great number of naure pieces, most of them copies of noted pictures, by celebrated srtists, and many of them are exceedingly clever, and will be much prized. There are seme fine fruit and game pieces, giving people a chance of buying pictures to suit either their library or drawing-room and dining-room. The sale commences this evening at 7:30.

Co-operative Purchasers. The Co-operative Purchasing Association held ts annual meeting last night in the Young Men's Christian Association building, C. Coine, esq., vice president, occupied the chair and Mr. A. Cloughly acted as secretary. The following offioers were elected for the ensuing year: General Wm. Birney, president; R. W. C. Mitchell, vice president; Alfred Cloughly, secretary; B. F. president: Alfred Cloughly, secretary: B. F. Fuller, treasurer: Messrs. Thomas Taylor. J. Bonne, C. E. Fester, A. Beil and W. N. White, executive committee. Reports were made by the secretary and treasurer and referred to the executive committee. During the evening General Birney, upon invitation, made some very interesting remarks upon the eco-operative system in Europe, after which the system was freely discussed by the members. By the report of the secretary it appears that the organization is in a flourishing condition, numbering over three hundred members, and rapidly enlarging its roll as the benefits of such an institution become more generally known.

A large party of workmen were busily engaged yesterday in repairing and cleaning out that por-tion of the old rickety coop yelept the Navy Detion of the old rickety coop yelept the Navy De-partment, which was injured by fire and water on Monday. It would realty be a stroke of economy for the bureaus of the Navy Department to move into the south portion of the new building, and not expend a deliar in the repairs of the old building, which should be torn down. The old I uilding cannot be rendered safe, except at great expense, and the valuable records of the Depart-ment should not be risked within its walls an hour longer than it will require to put the new building in condition to receive them.

PREDIRICKSBURG CASSIMER PANTALOONS. GEORGEU. HENRING, 410 Seventh street. "THE GOLDEN HORSE" is the subject of Will Carleton's lecture to night.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, falling baromoter, decided rise in temperature, easterly or southerly winds and increasing cloud loss, accompanied by seew or rain in the latter and northern New York, and followed by Helit rains in the former.

The fellowing was the range of the thermemeter at Hempler's yesterday: 5 a. m., 50°, 10 a. m., 32°, 12 m., 36°, 2 p. m., 46°, 4 p. m., 40°, 5 p. m., 38°, 8 p. m., 38°.

For market report see third page. Use Pattersen & Jones' Trephy tountoes. Uboice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 48 9th st. The commissions of T. J. Lasenby and Edgar H. Bates as justices of the peace were yesterday revoked by the District Commissioners. Dr. Mores Cooper, physician to the Washing-ten almshouse, has resigned his pesition, to take effect the 1st of February.

ten almsheduse, has resigned his pesifion, to take effect the late of February.

Will Carleton, author of "Hetsy and I are out," 'Over the Hills to the Foorhouse," he, lectures at Liscoln half to night.

A son of Mr. Wm. A. Yates, dry goods merchant on Pennsylvania avenue, wear flinth etreet, was ran over at that corner, yesterday moraing, by a cutcher's wagon and seriously jujured.

Charles E. McNabb, aged about fosteen years, fell dewn the steps at his home, No. 1127 Thirteenth street, on Monday night, and cut a severe gash in the back part of his head.

Until February I D. M. Davis, comer of F and Twelith streets, will sell boots and shoes at 10 per cent, off for cash, in order to reduce stock to make room for spring goods.

Mesers, Latimer & Cleary request us to notify the public that the sale advertised to take place to-day at the residence of the late Chief Justice Chase, at Edgewood, is indefinitely pestponed.

This evening the uniformed Encampment mem-

This evening the uniformed Encampment members of the i. O. O. F. give a grand levee at the hall on Seventh street, at which the members will give an exhibition drill, and be reviewed by Hon. M. J. Durham, M. W. Grant Sire of the Order.

Order.

Mr. James N. Ball, a well-known resident of the northern part of the city, and \* Past Grand Deputy Master of the Odd Fellows, died yesterday morning, aged sixty-five years. Owing to his son being a resident of San Juce, Cal., the funeral will not take place until Sunday. A report has been made by the inspector of mildings, Mr. Plowman, to Engineer Hoxie as to the insufficiency of excees in case of fire at the Maronic Temple, and correspondence is now going on between the engineer and the Masonic Hall Arsociation in relation to a remedy to render it safe to life and limb. "How lovely!" exclaimed a Senator's wife yes-erday while gazing at one of the new paintings a Markriter's window, 439 Seventh street. Yes,

the whole store is filled with lovely pictures and consehold ernaments which are now offered cheaper than ever. cheaper than ever.

No lady should neglect the looks of her feet while I avis, corner Twolfth and F streets, is offering the meet popular styles of walking boots, gaiters, &c., at ten per cent. off the prices which he had previously marked down to reduce stock. Gentlemen's and children's shoes on like

terms.

At a recent meeting of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city a resolution was adopted of the following purport: That having heard of the distress in Kasas and Nebraska, and being convinced that great destitution exists, we call the attention of our congregations to the fact that goods sent to room No. 31, or to the directery office of the Post Office Department, in care of Capl. S. Cramer, will be forwarded from there free of expense.

The New York Republican Association will give their annual reception at Masonic Temple to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The committee are untiring in their efforts to make this one of the grandest and most enjoyable affairs of the to-morrow (Inursday) evening. The committee are unitring in their efforts to make this one of the grandest and most enjoyable affairs of the season. The President has accepted an invitation to be present. The Hen. A. M. Clapp will deliver the address of welcome, which will be responded to by the Hon. Lyman Tremai ', on behalf of the New York delegation in Congress. Washington seems to be the rendervous for partics string themselves journalists. No less than twenty-one men and boys were at the Burns Club ball, at the Masonic Temple, Monday night, with pencil and paper in hand, taking notes. The appearance of the papers the next day clearly proved them to have been impostors, and those of the meanest order. There can be no doubt they obtained admission to the hall by stating they were attached to the local press. Look on', gents, you are spotted.

Yesterday as Major Richards, Detective McDevitt and Commodore Ammen were investigating the cellar of the Navy Department building after the fire, Commodore Ammen discovered a large opossum concealed between two rows of wood.

after the fire. Commodore Ammen discovered a large opossum concealed between two rows of wood. The animal had probably been brought there in a beliew log, and seemed perfectly satisfied with its quarters. After some scuffing the opossum was captured and handed over to a colored messenger, who represented that he had a large family, any member of which was willing to nie for his country at a moment's warning.

Supreme Court of the United States. TUESDAY, January 26, 1878.
On metion of Mr. Wm. Lawrence, Stephen A. Cobb. seq., of Wyandotte, Kan., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.
No. 479, (assigned.) Frank J. Conevan, admin.

No. 479. (assigned.) Frank J. Conovan, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. B. Thew Wright, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 404. (assigned.) Warren Mitchell, appellant, vs. The United States. This cause was argued by Mr. J. M. Harian, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Goforth and Mr. Attorney General Williams for appellers. Goforth and Mr. Attorney General Vibralian of appellers.

No. 150. Lucien B. Maxwell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henrietta Stewart, administratrix, Ac. This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

No. 151. Edward Fox, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph H. Seal et al., trustees, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. J. W. Kirker, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Probate Court-Judge Olin. Probate Court—Judge Clin.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
In the matter of the estate of Johntiliark, which
has been contested, letters to Gen. Murrey were
revoked and new letters of administration de
benus non c. t. a. were ordered to be issued to
Mrs. Harriet C. Miller, of Baltimore.

The last will of John T. Essex was filed for probate. Lieut. Essex bequeasths all his estate to
Chas. M. Matthews, in trust for the use and beneht of the testator's children, and he appoints Jaccb W. Powers as their guardian.

The last will of James B. Pumphrey, devising
his estate to his wife, Agnes J. Pumphrey, for
the use of herself and children.

The last will of John Hughes, bequetthing lot

he use of herself and children.
The last will of John Hughes, bequesthing lot, in square, 538, to Mrs. Casey, was also filed.
The last will of Mosse P. Swann, devising his state to his wife, was also filed for probate. General Term-Supreme Court.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Fietcher vs. Fletcher, Case argued and sub

Police Court-Judge Snell. Police Court -Judge Snell.

In this court Thomas M. Mussy, charged with carrying a pistol, \$50. Sarah Compton was charged with forging the name of Hon. Eppa Hunton, M. U. from Virginia, to a check for \$40, which was cashed by Mr. Crosby, of the National hotel. Mr. Crosby could not swear positively that the woman in the dock was the person for whom he cashed the check. Mr. Hunton testified that he knew nathing about the check that he whom he cashed the check. Mr. Hunton testified that he knew nothing about the check; that he neither drew it nor authorized, it, and that it was a very peor counterfeit of his signature. The evidence was so doubtful the judge dismissed the suit. Other charges were preferred against the woman, upon which she was recommitted for tomorrow. John Roberts, for stealing a gas metre and some gas pipe, was sent to the reform school. morrow. John Roberts, for steading of m sche and some grap pipe, was sent to the reform sche Wm. Scofiels, loud and boisterous, §5. Jan. Wm. Scofiels, loud and bolsterous, \$5. James Muideon, throwing stones, &c. \$2. Mary E. Belt, vagrant, sent down. John Callahan, disturbing theatre, \$10. George Johnson, for same, terfeited collateral. John Sweeny, Samuel Masters, and Maggie Kidwell, charged with disturbing the peace: Maggie was discharged, the others were fined \$6 each. Morris Dillon, for cruelly beating and shooting his mule, case mentioned in yesterday's REFUELICAN, was fined \$10 for beating inhumanly, but the judge remarked that he had a right to kill his own animal by shooting it. On the charge of assaulting an officer Morris was sent to the grand jury. Peter Countee, stealing lumber, fined \$10 and costs. Thomas H. Murray, charged with fast driving—running against and seriously injuring a boy—fined \$20; appealed.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY. The Trouble Between the Directors and Stall-

Holders.

The occupants of the stalls in the Washington market held a meeting yesterday at Narden's saloon to take action in regard to the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hogan, providing for a resale of the stalis. Mr. George J. Mueller was chosen chairman and Mr. J. M. Keating secretary.
Mr. Heffman stated that the bill proposed to take away all the rights that they ever had in the market, and the memorial presented to Congress by the market company placed them in a false

by the market company placed them in a laise light.

Mr. Jacob Kengla said that he had signed the memorial under a false impression; that he had been led to believe that the memerial was for authority to dispose of the property to the District, and he had no idea that the company intended to present any such bill to Congress.

Mr. John R. Kelley moved that a committee of five be appointed on the subject, with power to employ counsel and place the matter properly before Congress. Agreed to, and Messrs. John R. Kelley, George M. Oyster, Jacob Kengla, J. T. Varnell and the chairman (Mr. Mueller) were appointed. Varnell and the chairman (Mr. Mueller) were appointed.
Mr. J. T. Varnell said he had sigged the mamorial en the statement of Mr. Ordway that it was for the purpose of asking Congress to relieve the company of certain taxes, so that they could reduce the rests.
Mr. Hoffman urged the committee to begin work promptly, as the House Committee on District Aflairs would meet to-morrow, and the Market Company would then press the bill for their approval.

request us to notify the public that the sale advertised to take place to-day at the residence of the late Chief Justice Chase, at Edgewood, is indefinitely postponed.

DON'T PAIL to hear Will Carleton at Lincoln The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which affice bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy fo bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent bells, carbundles, gout, red skin, cruptions, pinples, constipation, piles, drowsiness, filliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to sax of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

Messrs, Latimer & Cleary vertised to take place to-day at the residence of the late Chief Justice Chase, at Edgewood, is in

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

not open up again the McGarrahan claim, which had been settled by the House after a lengthy Mr. BUTLER said it revived no claim other than that of the United States. The resolution was an admonition to the Secretary of the Inte-rier not to give up the public domain autil the

title was fried in court.

Mr. HOUGHTON said the resolution ought ot pass. It was in support of a claim that had Mr. GARFIELD called attention to the action of the floure on a former occasion in connection with the action of the Secretary of the Interior, [Hon. J. D. Cox.] and denounced the claim of ficGarraban as one of the most fraudulent that

sver-eame before the House.

Mr. BUTLER contended that there was no ald extended to McGarrahan, but the resolution was olely to protect the interest of the United States. Mr. HAWLEY, of Conn., said the resolution ras originally offered as a joint resolution, and if t was to be passed at all it should be a joint reso lution. He did not think it competent for one House "in Congress assembled" to instruct the head of a department. He thought there was a suspicious appearance about the bill.

Mr. McURARY, of Iowa, said he had introduced the resolution as a House resolution, and not a joint resolution. The error was in the printing. He thought, as the McGarrahan and New Idria claims had been before Congress so many years, it was time they went out, and the natter referred to the courts for adjustment.
Mr. WILSON, of Ind., said the fact that there

was no officer of the United States doing any thing to defend the rights of the United Sta made it proper that the House should remind them of their duty. He contended there was nothing unusual in the resolution, and cited in-stances where the House had instructed the Sco-retary of the Interior and the Attorney General. Mr. RANDALL said he had voted against the New Idria and then against McGarrahan. Be-fore Mr. Williams became Attorney General he had appeared against the Government, and there was an indeficay in asking the same person to now appear on the other side, and the employment of special counsel to prosecute the claims of the United States was very proper. Mr. BUTLER demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the resolution was agreed

o-136 to 11. Mr. LOWNDES, of Md., presented the petition of Thomas Venners and seventy other citizens of Cumberland, in favor of the repeal of the ten per cent reduction of the tariff under the act of 1879 and against putting on of the duly on tea and collee. Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a numer of Executive communications, which were eterred to appropriate committees, and the

House, at 5:40 p. m., adjourned. OITY ITEMS

BLACK FROCK COATS with VESTS and PANTALOONS to match, at very lowest prices,
All of our own manufacture.
NOAH WALKER & CO. 625 Penna, ave., bet, Sixth and Seventh sis.

POUND AT LAST! A remedy that not only relieves but oures Con-sumption, as well as eoughs, colds, broachilis, sore throat, influenza, &c. The remedy to which we allude is Dr. Wistar's Baisars of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Bo-ton; So ets. and \$1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

SCHENCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC Efficinally cares Eidney Complaint, AND MANDRAKE FILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the failagy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The fails supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escaps from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of onses (some of them apparently despersic ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrap alone, and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pilis, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. AND MANDRAKE PILLS. Schenek's preparations with the same remarkable

rull directions accompany each, making it no absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Mounday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

THAT ENEMY OF MANKIND, Consumption, can \$10 TO \$1,000

invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent, a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Go., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. TRURSTON'S IVORY PRART TOOTH POWDER used daily will keep the teeth clean, white and sound, the gums healthy and the breath sweet. Twenty-five and firty cents per bottle. JODVEN'S INODOROUS KID-GLOVE CLEANES THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME Is equal to the best French, and but half the price. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle. Wells' Strengthening Plastens are the very best. All sold by druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. See notice of Collector Cook. A striped shawl has been lost, New York sociable Thursday evening.

H. Davis & Son have for rent a brick dwelling. Empire heating range for sale by H. I. Greg

Mrs. Mary E. LeFevre will lecture Monday evening.
Grand opening of the National Theatre this evening.

Solemons & Chapman have all the recent pub-lications. Bogan & Wylie are selling their goods at re-duced prices. duced prices.
G. G. Cornwell & Sons, fine groceries, No. 1418
Pennsylvania aveaue.
E. E. Newton will sell on Thursday, February
4, valuable improved property.
H. F. Zimmermaa & Son will sell on Friday,
January 29, furniture.
See notice of the U. S. court for the Eastern
district of Pennsylvania.
Thomas E. Waggaman will sell on Friday,
January 29, valuable unimproved property.

TAKE CABE OF YOUR VALUABLES. Call and examine the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of New York svenue and Fifteenth street, for safe keeping of securities, jewels, silver-ware, or other valuables. Rents, from ten to sixty deliars per annum, according to size. No business man can afford to do without them.

Take varying fronthe Chicago and Boston Area Good Raisins, 15 cents, or 7 lbs. for ...... 1 00

JAMES H. McGILL ARCHITECT, 708 E street, oppos e Post Office)

BENJAMIN'S NATIONAL CANDY MANUFACTORY, OPPOSITE METHOPOLITAN HOTE!.
The finest Candles, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, and
Siruys always on hand, Goods warranted, Call
and ser.
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C. C. BRYAN, FINE GROCERIES, KING PLACE,

New Fruit.

Desha Layer Raisins, London Layer Raisins,
Fresh Figs. (layers.) New Currants, New Citron,
New French Prunes, California Pears, Maiaga
Grapes. Grapes.

Sweet Cider, &c.

Pure Sweet Cider, Mince Meat, (5, 10 and 27-1b Canned Goods. Maryland Hams, &c. Maryland Segar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Smoked Beef, Beef Tongues, Leaf Lard, &c. de21

WEDDING PRESENTS ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS IN PANCY SILVER WARE. PARIS AND VIENNA. FANCY GOODS, &c. DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR WEDDING

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO. HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY E. J. McPHERSON & CO., No. 214 F street northwest. jalf-ly ALL KINDS OF GENTLEMEN'S CAST.

A off wearing apparel can be sold to the very best dayantage by soldressing or calling on JUSTH, 618 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest Notes by mail promptly attended to Cash paid, anii-ti Ninth street, opposite U. S. Patent Office. M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO. JEWELERS. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT-FOLIOS, CIGAR AND CARD CASES. POCKET BOOKS, IVORY HAIR BRUSHES, SHELL DRESS.

MISEORS, 1107 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AWNINGS AND IRON AWNING
FRAMES FOR STORES,
MANUFACTURED BY M. G., COPELAND,
Awnings for Stores, Public Buildings, Hotels,
Private Residences. From Frames for Stores at factery privatery prices.
Flags and Camp-meeting Tents for sale or rent.
Agent for the Improved Hilden-proof Awains

VEGETINE. "VEGETINE,"

says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other semedics. It dishied, I visited the Loberatory and convinced mysinf of its genuine m()1. It is prenare from barks, roots and herbs, seeks of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce autoniching results."

VEGETINE Is the great Blood Purifier. VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula. VEGETINE Is recommended by physicians and apotheoarier. VEGETINE

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer. VEGETINE Cures the most inflexible case of Canker. VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in Mercarial diseases. VEGETINE Will eradicate falt Bheum from the system. VEGETINE ures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE Removes Pimples and Humors from the face. VEGETINE

Cures Constipation and regulates the howels. Is a valuable remedy for Headache. VEGETINE

VEGETINE Restores the entire system to a healthy con-lition VEGETINE

> Cures Pains in the Side. VEGETINE Removes the cause of Dizziness. VEGETINE

Reileres Fa'niness at the Stomach. VEGETINE Cures l'ains in the Back. VEGETINE

VEGETINE s effective in its cure of Female Weakness. VEGETINE

jazz-Wastf

the great remedy for General Debility. acknowledged by all classes of people to be the st and most reliable blood purifier in the world. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DREGGISTS.

GROCERIES.

**ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.** MAKE THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL PRICES

HOLIDAYS ONLY: CANDY, (One Ton in Stock.)

BROKEN CANDY, (Fresh) ...... Six ibs. for \$

BANANAS, FIGS AND ORANGES.

(Made by Slauson & Co., New York.)

CHOICE CREAM MIXTURES ..... Four lbs. for \$1

NUTS: MIXED, (Including Soft Shell Almondr,) Six lbs. for \$1.

SHELLBARKS: TEN BARRELS GENUINE NEW YORKSTATE

RAISINS: DEHESEAS, LONDON LAYERS, VALENCIAS. Layers n quarter boxes ...... 96 cents

GENUINE GOSHEN BUTTER. NE TON CHOICE. IN HALF FIRKINS, RE-

CEIVED DECEMBER 17, 1874. LEMONS, CITRON AND FRENCH PRUNES.

NEW ZANTEE CURRANT, 10 cents, or 11 lbs. for \$1.

Stabler's Bartlett Pears, Sweet Corn. Green Peas and Apple Sauce, (Canned.)

> EDAM CHEESE. Best Goods at \$1.25.

PINEAPPLE CHEESE. Best Goods at \$1.75.

**ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.,** 

GROCERS, (MASONIC TEMPLE,)

BUY YOUR TEAS NOW. Green and Black Teas. OF EVERY VARIETY. SOLD AT OLD-TIME PRICES.

The unusually low prices at which all grades of teacan now be purchased offer extraordinary ir-ducements to those who desire to save themselves from the additional tax which many think Con-gress will impose on it. BURCHELL'S SPRING-LEAF TEA will also advance in that event. BOOKBINDER AND PAPER-RULER. NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE. N. W. BURCHELL, 1332 F STREET.

WINES AND LIQUORS. THOMAS RUSSELL,

Importer of WINES, BRANDIES & SEGARS. 1213 Pennsylvania Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFERS Bouche, Fils & Co., Marcuil-s-Ay: Napoleon Cabinet and Dry Versensy, CHAS. HEIDSIECK, GEORGE GOULET. CHATEAU D'AY, MEDIUM, AND

NATIONAL THEATRE. G. H. MUNIN & CO. Engagement for Jour nights only and Saturday Matinee, commencing this WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 27. BUINART, PERE & FILS, The famous Dislect Actors, And other brands of

CHAMPAGNES AT VERY LOW PRICES Receiver of Fine Old

RYE and BOURSON WHISKIES. COGNAC BRANDIES. PRESH HAVANA SEGARS. At surprisingly low prices. All Brands and Styles Constantly Ar-ALSO-

Clarets, Sauternes. Rhine Wipes, Perts.

RUSSELL. 1213 Pennsylvania Avenue.

JOHN BECK & SON. Wholesale Liquor Merchants. NO. 631 LOUISIANA AVENUE,

Have received the following IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS: SHERRY. FORT. LISBON GOLDEN MUSCATEL.

WHISKIES. BOURBON, RYE, IRISH, And SCUTO J. & F. MARTELL, OTARD, DUPUY & CO., JAMES HENNESSY & OO., A. MARRETT & O

GIES. SWAN'S DOCK, GOLDEN STAR EXTRA. BUHLEM, RUMS. JAMAICA, ST. CROIX, NEW ENGLAND

ARAC. BATAVIA, first quality. CHAMPAGNES. THE LEADING BRANDS. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WOOD AND COAL.

KANAWHA SPLINT COAL. Just received, a consignment of this celebrate COAL—the best in the market for open grates. We have a large and well-assorted stock of WOOD AND COAL ef all kinds, and will deliver in any part of the city.
An experience of twenty years in the business trutifies us in saying that we will guarantee satisfies in levery respect.
Offices: { 22 Eighth street southeast. }
Wharf, depot and mill, foot of Fourth street

T. EDW. CLARK & CO. [Daily Chron., Cap., Her. & Gazette.] Coall Coall Wood! Wood! ARRIVING DAILY.

HN S 0 BROTHERS, N

COAL!

COAL! COAL!!

WALTER H. MARLOW

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

T . EDW. CLARK.

We invite the attention of consumers to our stock of COAL, embracing all the choice qualities to which we are making additions daily, which we

the side. PINE KINDLINGS, in bundles or by the cord.

Office, ILLS Pennsylvania avenue, bull and Depot. Seventh-strees Wharf, iStar and Chronicle.)

DEALER IN

CUMBERLAND AND ANTHRACITE COAL, OAK, PINE, AND HIGKORY WOOD. Yard, Corner Eighth and B streets southwest, OFPOSITE SMITHSONIAN PARK.

T. EDW. CLARK & CO.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL,

MEDICAL.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE

, M. ROBERTS, Manager,

W. C. LYCETT,

fier at lowest market rates. OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split or in

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS. Note.-The Band are now making a tour of the principal Eastern and Western cities, on their way to Louisville, My., to fill an engagement in the latter city on the 2th of February, in aid of the We invite the public or those in want of fuel to call at our wharves and depot. Foot of Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets Free Library of Kentucky. and we will show them one of the largest and best selected stocks of COAL AND WOOD ever offered FORD'S OPERA HOUSE. sejected stocks of COAL AND WOUD ever derect in the District. Having superior facilities for hand-ling the same, we sell cheap for cash and give 2,36 bounds to the ton.

MAIN OFFICE—Wharves foot of Tweifth street

Engagement of MR. CHABLES POPE, On which occasion the Manager will have the bonor of presenting the first dramatic version in the English language, now the success of the American stage, the grand and sublime play of OFFICES No. 122 F street northwest.

No. 112 Ninth street northwest see-W. Fallsm WOOD! COAL!

W.R.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Coal and wood, Cumb riand Coal.

Depot at EllLEY's whartes, foot of Eleventh and Twelfth streets southwest.

Branch yard, C street, between Second and Third streets northwest. THE ROBBERS Ur. The Forest of Bohemia. SAMSON MATINEE SATURDAY.

STAR COURSE,
At Lincoln Hall,
WEDNESDAY, January 27.

WASHINGTON THEATRE COMIQUE, MONDAY, January 25, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the young American actor, Mr. W. H. LANGUON, who will appear in the thribing sensational drams of California His in the mines, in prologue and four acts, entitled Walkerting Jos. First appearance in Washington of the following sperialty artists, the very best in the profession: MONS, LATORIE, Magiclas; THATCHER and MACK, Song and-Dance Artists: Prof. SUCHWELL, Sleek Wire Performer; JOHN FORBES, Earlo Specialtie. Also, return of washington's favorite Dancensc, Miss FRANKIE CHRISTIE. ja25

GRAND LEVEE.-THE UNIFORMED The Encomponent members of the L.O.O.F. will give their first Grand Leves at Indd Fellows' Hall, Evernth Street on WEDNESDAY EVENING. January 27. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladles, \$2. MR. FRANK BEARD, THE CARLCATURIST,
of New York,
will deliver his Lecture on the
"PHILOSOPHY OF MIRTH"

Braun's Autotypes.

WARREN CHOATE & CO.'S BOOKSTORE

The Steamer ASROW.

Cost. FHANK HOELINGSHEAD,
Cost. FHANK HOELINGSHEAD,
cost. FHANK HOELINGSHEAD,
copted.) at 10 a. m., retarning about 4 p. m.
bendering by including admission to Hanston
and Grounds,
colling admission to Hanston

THE ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMIA
are prepared to supply, at short notice, Tiling for
vestibules. Sidewalks, Footwarp, and Curbing, in
different colors: Fountains, Lewn Ornamenta,
House and Lawn Supps, and Platforms; houses
fronted; ceilar walls and footing comented to excitede sampness; litchens and areas comented and
made perrectly dry, and a sure preventive against
the intrusion of rais, insects, &c., and all other
work executed for which Fortland Comment, is
dayted. Our Fortland Comment, becomes in a
dayted. Our Fortland Comment, becomes in a
dayted. Our Fortland Comment, becomes in a
fortland of the margine of internation of
either margin of stone in an our sale in
comment use, and is an mortes of internation of
either margin of stone in the company
is unquestionable.

M. Different, Managor,
lands of HENRY, R. SEARLE!

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